

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

RELAXATION FROM BUSINESS.—The editor having departed this island for a short time, to turn his eyes from the endless sheets of printed verbiage before him, to close his ear against the call of the composer and the summons of the 'imp,' and sallied forth into the precincts of nature to gather fresh ideas from the landscape, treating his optics with a vision of verdure, and his aural with the cheering sound of some babbling stream as it comes 'lapping down the mountain's side,' it becomes necessary for some one to take up the pointless quill and the scissors, (especially the scissors), and make the best possible use of *us*, and such other expressions as appertain to the editorial fraternity. In the pursuance of this object we propose to offer a few remarks on the importance of relaxation from business.

It has been recommended by a highly influential journalist in one of the most busy Atlantic cities that during the warm season the shops and stores should be closed at an earlier hour than usual, and that each individual so employed, in their respective turns, be allowed a certain length of time for relaxation.

In this section of the world, where the heat prevails the year round, it becomes doubly necessary that every one should, at some period of the year, throw aside his daily cares and toils, and retire for a brief season, from those labors to which he is ordinarily devoted. Let the practice or the privilege become universal and none would be the losers by it, but on the contrary, would be the gainers by such a change—at least in bodily health and happiness. The spirit of traffic and competition might be allowed to slumber for a while, when, by such intermission, the merchant, the mechanic, the artisan, the clerk and all workmen may acquire renewed energy and strength. Idleness to many is worse than slavery. But to give value and efficiency to the exertions of an individual who is constantly engaged in his vocation, there should be granted intervals of repose.

The mind itself needs such repose, and like the body requires rest. The mind is not absolutely a machine possessing the principle of perpetual motion. It cannot be kept in a state of continual tension any more than the muscles of the body—it needs some casual refreshments as does the frame to which it belongs. Driven from day to day in its intellectual task, with all the industry which a sense of duty and a feeling of responsibility can possibly inspire, there is no mortal brain that can long sustain the effort without some intermediate relaxation—some incidental glimpses into the regions of forgetfulness.

There are some whom it would seem are the victims of a relentless bondage from which there appears to be no reasonable retreat. They toil to the utmost of their powers the livelong day. Their waking hours are occupied with distracting solicitations, and they lie down at night upon their pillow of thistles only to be tormented with the ghosts of coming labors. There are others who feel independent in this particular, and will have their periods of relaxation, come what may—who care not for the world's expectations nor the world's reproaches, and never mean to be suffocated under the weight of responsibility. Yet there are others who are ever trembling in the atmosphere of popular opinion, ever fearing that the thermometer which indicates the temperature of speculation may fall below the freezing point. Miserable lot! Wearing out life—forsaking the few comforts pertaining to this probationary state for the mere sake of the 'al-mighty dollar!'

THE MORMONS.—Since the discovery of the gold mines in California, public attention has been turned to the movements of the Mormons with renewed interest. All who feel interested in the welfare of California will watch the future actions of this deluded and fanatical sect with no small degree of anxiety. Gathered as they are from all parts of the United States, and even from sundry parts of the old world, they must of course have left numerous relatives, if not friends, behind them, who cannot but feel a degree of compassion and of melancholy interest in their fate. Their pilgrimage from their contracted temples at Nauvoo must have been attended with no small amount of suffering and peril. The continual adherence of so immense a body of infatuated dupes to the crazy system of those arch impostors who have led them through such a miserable course of suffering is truly wonderful. That their social and political characteristics will be stamped upon the future condition and history of California, we believe to be certain; and we fear in such colors as will not cause the bosom of philanthropy to rejoice, or show a progress in the moral elevation of the present era. Industry they may have, but they are imbued with dogmas which deeply affect their social and domestic condition. We have a deep faith in the conservative virtues of human nature, and we hope that in their case, better and more correct influences may yet prevail in their midst. In whatever light we view them, their present position will give them an enlarged influence in California, visible to the world, and they are destined to become a people of more or less interest. Claiming as they do a large portion of the territory upon which the valuable gold mines, recently discovered, are situated, it is not to be supposed that they will relinquish this claim without a struggle; neither will those who are now on the ground cease their operations unless driven by force of arms. Hence, it is reasonable to infer, that unless the U. S. Government shall have force sufficient to take possession of the mines, there must eventually be a collision between these two bodies, each equally fanatical in the pursuit of gold.

From our correspondent at Hilo we learn that Commodore Shubrick started for the volcano on the 14th inst., and that the Independence will remain at Hilo a few weeks, together with other men-of-war. The Ohio had not arrived at San Francisco when the *Tepec* sailed.

Mr. Jarvis and son reached Vera Cruz on the 2d June, and immediately embarked for the United States.

M. Dudot and family embarked on the 10th inst., for their estate on Kauai.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We continue our summary of foreign news, which we gather from late Mexican and English papers received per *Moctezuma*.

France.

The Provisional Government and the National Guard are at issue on the persons who shall be elected as officers. The Guard desires to retain its old officers; but the Government distrusting the heartiness of its republicanism, has proposed its own nominees. The contest will be fierce. If the Guard were now what it was before the 24th of February, when it numbered but some 80,000 men, the old officers would be retained; but every means are taken to induce an immense augmentation of the force by recruits who will turn the scale the other way, according to recent accounts, it has already reached 255,000 men. Each party is making arrangements, with an immense organization to assist views; the Guard forming clubs and associations, and the Government indoctrinating its officials and issuing a multitude of decrees.

Advices from Havre of March 13th, state that the mob had again menaced the flax and other mills in that neighborhood with conflagration unless all the British work-people were dismissed. At Lisieux and Malanuy great disorders have been committed, and even the proprietors have been ill-treated, from the strong feeling entertained by the lower classes against the English workmen, and whatever may be the disposition of the Provisional Government, it does not appear to have the means of securing property or life in any popular commotion.

Lord Palmerston has forwarded two despatches to M. Lamartine. He cautions public opinion against the idea that the hospitality accorded by England to the ex-royal family is a mask of political sympathy calculated to alarm France with regard to the existence of friendly relations between the two countries. His Lordship requests Lord Normandy to convince the Provisional Government of the Republic that there is in that asylum, and in the attention paid to persons suffering under the most profound misfortune, no other significance than hospitality itself.

We extract the following from the London Examiner, of March 18.

"The scene which took place at the Hotel de Ville, on the evening of the 15th, at a meeting of the members of the Provisional Government, was, as we have described elsewhere, a very violent one. It originated in the majority having demanded the resignation of M. Ledru Rollin, to which he replied that he never would resign, and that if they wished to dismiss him he would appeal to the people, and at the same time advancing towards a window, with the intention of addressing the crowd assembled outside."

The Examiner gives the following list of states that have made professions of amity towards the Republic through their respective ambassadors:

"Fribourg, Denmark and Belgium. The Belgian note contains the following passage: 'The ambassador is instructed to assure the Government of the Republic that the militia has been placed out under the Belgian flag, not with any aggressive or hostile views against the Republic, but with the sole object of maintaining against all the European powers the Belgian neutrality. He also will convey the assurance already given by the Belgian Government, that it will acknowledge the Republic as soon as the National Assembly shall have sanctioned it. Meanwhile the ambassador is enjoined to keep up the most friendly sentiments between the two nations.' The ministers of Spain and the Hanse Towns have signified their adhesion in the same terms. Sardinia will entertain provisionally semi-official relations with M. Lamartine. The charge d'affaires of Spain has communicated to M. Lamartine a despatch from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that his Government will keep up with the Provisional Government, the same good international relations which, by a reciprocal interest, have hitherto existed. The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hanseatic Towns has made the same declaration. The Sardinian Envoy has merely notified that he is authorized to keep up, for the present, official relations with the French Government. The Ministers for Baden and for the Electorate of Hesse have intimated to M. Lamartine their wish to continue diplomatic relations between the States which they represent and the Republic. M. Isturitz, the Spanish ambassador to the court of London, had, on his passage through Paris, an interview with M. Lamartine, in which he repeated, in the name of the Queen, the assurance of her desire to continue her friendly relations with France, as already stated by her charge d'affaires. A despatch has been received from Vienna by Count Apponyi, directing him to remain in Paris, and declaring that it is not the intention of the Austrian Government to interfere in the domestic affairs of France. Several diplomatic appointments have been made. M. de la Cour has been appointed charge d'affaires at Vienna; M. de Lurde, charge d'affaires at Berlin; M. Humann, charge d'affaires at Munich; and M. de Meunier, charge d'affaires at Dresden. M. Lamartine has made a report on the titles to be given to the diplomatic agents of the Republic. The principle on which he has acted is expressed as follows: 'Republican and democratic governments have no need, in their diplomatic relations with foreign powers, of the prestige of titles, of any great display of pre-eminence at foreign courts. The moral authority of their agents abroad is in the name of the nation which they represent. Their display consists in simplicity, their rank is in their title; their dignity is the respect which they inspire, and in the respect which they testify to the governments and nations to which they are sent. The French Republic cannot too soon bring back to these principles the system of diplomatic representation. The uniform and the titles of its agents ought to be, at the same time, a characteristic sign of its republican nature, and a measure of its economy, by the reduction of the salaries appropriated to these superfluous titles of the diplomatic body. A small number of uniforms, modest and clear titles, significant of the forms and orders of functions of our agents abroad, are all that are required to characterize our diplomacy. Sufficient salaries, but confined to strict necessities, and property, will be given; and thus a great economy will be effected.' The foreign agents of the Republic are henceforward to be, 1, envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary of the republic; 2, charges d'affaires; 3, secretaries of legation; 4, diplomatic aspirants, who will replace the attachés, the paid attachés, and the indemnity-receiving attachés, at present existing."

M. Godechaux, Minister of Finance, has resigned; one report says because the banks have not been helped by the Government to the extent that he approved; another, because the repeal of the newspaper stamp was conceded. M. Garnier-Pages is Minister of Finance. A Council of Defence, under the Presidency of the War Minister, is ordered. The members are Generals Lamoriciere, Bodeau, Odino, Boileau, Vaillant, and Deucelle. General Thiers has been nominated ambassador to Switzerland. M. d'Harcourt and M. de Boissy are to be appointed ambassadors, one in Spain, the other at Rome. Admiral Trehouart, the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron, has given in his own adhesion and that of the whole fleet to the Provisional Government.

An immense assemblage of operatives took place in Paris, March 17. Their numbers were estimated at one hundred thousand.

On the 15th there was a tremendous run on the bank of France and on many of the private bankers. The effect has been that the bank of France has been authorized to suspend the payments of its notes in silver.

The garrison of Paris is henceforth to consist of four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and the twenty-four battalions of movable national guards that are now organizing. All the regiments of the line quartered at Paris when the revolution broke out, have been marched into the provinces, most having been sent to reinforce the northern fortresses.

A full and entire amnesty has been granted to all soldiers who were in the two military prisons of Paris on the 24th of April, for merely military offences; these men are to be sent to their respective regiments. They were, with thirty-five others, set at liberty by the people at the revolution. The thirty-five soldiers in question, having committed thefts and other offences against the common law, are to be sought for and again imprisoned; but they may be pardoned hereafter, if they should render themselves worthy of favor by their conduct.

About 5000 men are employed at present under the direction of a party of the corps of engineers, in raising the ground about a metre and a half in the centre of the Champ de Mars, so as to allow the water to run off in wet weather towards the sides. The earth required for this purpose is to be procured from the raised ground at the sides, which are to be greatly reduced and thrown farther back, so as to enlarge the open space about one-fourth. Orders have been given to urge these works on actively, so as to be terminated by April 30, when it is said that grand fetes are to be given there on the occasion of presenting the colors to the National Guard of the Seine, which will contain nearly 200,000 men in its ranks.

The Minister of War had decided that none of the general and other officers attached as aide-de-camp to the family of the ex-king, should be employed in the active service of the army. He has also ordered the officers and soldiers absent on leave to return forthwith to their respective corps. An order has been sent to Brest to arm the forts of the roads immediately, and to put the town and port in a state to resist any coup de main.

Germany.

A violent commotion occurred at Munich on the 4th of March. The arsenal was captured. The people demanded the same concessions that have been required generally in the German movements. The King yielded to all the demands.

Letters from different parts of Schleswig and Holstein report meetings in the different towns; petitions for reform, like those so rife in Germany, being adopted.

A monster meeting at Berlin, March 13, to petition for reform, ended in a tumult, which was suppressed by troops. Details are wanting. The State Gazette of the 15th, contained a patent by King Frederick William, announcing, that, in conjunction with Austria, he had invited the German confederates to meet for immediate consultation on existing affairs. The patent contains this declaration: "We are resolved to strive with all our energy that these consultations may lead to an actual regeneration of the German Confederation; so that the German empire, fundamentally united by strengthened free institutions, and at the same time protected from the dangers of discord and anarchy, may regain its ancient grandeur, and assume its proper rank in Europe."

The King also announces the opening of the Prussian United Diet on the 27th of April.

The Prussian Universal Gazette makes the further announcement that this Congress of the German states will be opened at Dresden, on the 25th of March.

The peasants are ravaging the country districts of Wurtemberg, and the hereditary castles of the nobility are burned or razed; Prince Hohenzollern's two residences, Niederstettin and Oehringen, have fallen; also Assumstadt, Schwaigern, and the celebrated Jaxhausen.

Two thousand men were ordered in all haste from Ludwigsburg and Heilbronn, to quell this insurrection.

As early as March 3d, the men of Hesse, resolved on forcing from the Prince their rights. They seized the arms and artillery, demanded a guard, liberty of the press, a German parliament, trial by jury, &c.

Before the Duke of Hesse Cassel capitulated to his people, they had barricaded the streets; piling up large trees, wagons, and stones, with a frieze of plough shares, which they scored the country to collect.

On the 14th of March all was peaceful at Wiesbaden and throughout the Duchy of Nassau.

The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, has pronounced in the most liberal manner.

A violent tumult arose at Pesh, on the 6th of March, from a rumor that the state bank-notes would be refused payment. It was allayed by the authorities affording more than the usual facilities for payment, and the notes are now restored to credit.

The Oberlander Bote, a German journal, contains this announcement: "Hungary has declared itself independent of Austria, and has proclaimed a Republic."

Wurtemberg and Bavaria were expected to oppose the march of Austrian troops upon Ulm, which is a fortress of the Germanic Confederation.

News of the riots at Berlin, and positive insurrection at Vienna, are confirmed. At Vienna Metternich resigned March 14th, and it is certain that his Imperial Majesty has granted a national guard.

Spain.

The latest accounts from Madrid are to the 10th of March, at which date the senate had not yet terminated the discussion on the project for extraordinary powers. In the Chamber of Deputies, the bill passed on the 5th by a majority of 148 to 45. In the course of the debate, Narvaez declared that the change which had taken place in the government of France would not disturb the peaceable relations of the two countries, and that so long as the French Republic should respect the sovereignty and independence of Spain, it would meet with reciprocal sentiments on that side of the Pyrenees. Nothing had occurred to disturb the tranquility of the capital or the provinces.

Italy.

Accounts from Naples of March 1, state that on that day, all the ministers tendered their resignations, which were accepted by the King. The endeavors of Lord Minto to effect a reconciliation between Naples and Sicily had completely failed in consequence of the terms demanded by the latter, who required that none but Sicilian soldiers should be employed in the island. The King had peremptorily refused to accede to this condition. The government had reinforced the garrison of Messina, and General Fronto, having resumed the offensive, had recaptured all the small forts abandoned by General Cardamona, and destroyed the advanced works erected by the insurgents in front of the citadel. The Parliament was convoked for May 1st. Letters from Naples state that the King had appointed a Provisional Ministry, at the head of which was Prince Caristi. Sicily was more determined than ever to separate from Naples, and King Ferdinand was preparing an expedition against the island. The proclamation of the Republic in France had produced the greatest enthusiasm in Naples.

Belgium.

Some disturbances took place at Ghent, on the 13th of March. A crowd attacked the convent of the Jesuits; the police interfered and obliged the populace to disperse. The King and Queen continued their drives in an open carriage without any escort. The royal princes walk daily in the park and on the Boulevards, accompanied solely by their governor. Both the sons of the Duke of Arenberg have demanded their inscription on the lists of the civic guard. Throughout Belgium the people show a great desire to pay up their taxes for the year, augmented 8-12ths of the amount by the recent decision of the chambers. The *Moniteur Belge*, published on the 14th, the law which fixes the electoral census at 42f. 39c. for the whole kingdom. The Independence Belge, the government organ of Belgium, says, with reference to the rumor that an offensive and defensive treaty had been concluded between Belgium and Holland, that such a treaty is contrary to the institutions of the country.

CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the *Tepec*, 14 days from San Francisco, we have received somewhat later news from the 'gold regions' and the fever to 'step out' is raging again with unabated violence in this place. Gold continues to be found in as large quantities as ever, but a great majority of those who have been engaged in shaking out the gold from the sand are now undergoing the shaking process themselves, (by way of amusement,) from the fever and ague.

Through the politeness of S. H. Williams, Esq., we have a copy of the Californian of July 15, from which paper we make the following extract:

"The country from the Ajuba to the San Joaquin rivers, a distance of about 120 miles, and from the base towards the summit of the mountains, as far as Snow Hill, about 70 miles, has been explored, and gold found on every part. There are now probably 3000 people, including Indians, engaged collecting gold. The amount collected by each man who works, ranges from \$10 to \$350 per day. The publisher of this paper, while on a tour alone to the mining district, collected, with the aid of a shovel, pick and tin pan, about 20 inches in diameter, from \$44 to \$138 a day—averaging \$100. The gross amount collected will probably exceed \$600,000, of which amount our merchants have received about \$350,000 worth for goods sold; all within the short space of 8 weeks. The largest piece of gold known to be found weighed four pounds."

CHILE.—By the arrival of the *Penco*, 56 days from Valparaiso, we have received the Neighbor of May 27, which contains however but little news.

The National Assembly was to assemble the first of June. Several measures of importance to the commercial interest of the country were to be brought forward and acted upon; the most prominent of which was the construction of a railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago.

El Senor Don M. C. Vial, Minister of State and head of the administration, had visited Valparaiso, for the purpose of inspecting the actual state of things. The prominent members of the commercial community were taking steps for furnishing the ministers with their views in regard to the alteration of certain things, among which are—the removal of export duties on the productions of the country, the diminution of storage charges on goods landed in transit and re-shipped to other ports. General Blanco has given the assurance that the government is disposed to employ actively the counsels which may be expressed.

The Neighbor has some severe remarks in regard to the defalcation of Joseph Peck, cashier of one of the leading commercial houses of Valparaiso. He is accused of a gross breach of confidence, of deception and lavish expenditure.

We have received a communication signed 'A Citizen,' calling attention to the evil which exists in the community of fast riding and driving. We agree with him in his remark 'that the subject calls for the prompt attention and immediate action of the proper authorities.' There should be in the enforcement of this law no distinction made between foreigners and natives. Let each be held equally liable. If, as has been the case heretofore, only a few foreigners, and those principally sailors, are to receive the penalty which the law inflicts, and the natives are allowed to go through their evolutions of horse-manship unmolested, then the law may be considered as a mere cipher. The evil is not confined merely to fast riding. The manner in which the natives manage the yoked bullocks, to which is attached a heavy cart, is another thing which we would call attention to. It is a common practice for them to run these cattle through the streets, endangering life and limb by their headlong career. We hope to see these things remedied. Let every one who violates the law be made to feel its force.

OREGON.—By the arrival of the *Eviline*, 13 days from Columbia River, we have received our regular files of the 'Spectator,' 'American,' and 'Free Press.' Rev. G. H. Atkinson and lady, connected with the Home Mission, had arrived in good health. Rev. Thomas McBride was drowned in the Willamette River, June 23d, while attempting to cross from Linn City to Oregon City. The Fourth of July was celebrated with great pomp at Oregon City. The toasts were all drank with Adam's ale. The crops are represented as being remarkably fine. It remains quiet in the Indian country.

CIRCUIT COURT.

August Term for the First Judicial District.—Judges Andrews and Kalama on the bench.

This Court met on the first Monday of the present month, and adjourned after a session of four days. The parties, counsel and jurors, with the single exception of Mr. Robertson, were all natives; and the order, intelligence and sound judgment manifested by the jurors, counsel and court, has excited the astonishment, and called forth the admiration of all who witnessed their proceedings. Perhaps nothing has occurred for years which so plainly exhibits the advancement of the Hawaiian nation, as the transactions of this newly organized court.

The first case tried was that of the King v. Kaanana Ehu and Kaanana Elele, on an indictment for arson, in setting fire to some straw houses at the Pali in Nuuanu Valley, in which they were confined as prisoners.

The principal evidence against them was that of their own confession, and they were found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by the court to four years imprisonment and hard labor. George M. Robertson, Esq., Attorney for the Crown.

John Williams, Honolulu, for the prisoners. The next case tried was that of the King v. Hina, on an indictment for grand larceny and burglary, in breaking into the store of Mr. S. Reynolds, and stealing therefrom a chronometer of the value of \$250.

The evidence was very clear against him, the stolen property being offered by him for sale to Mr. Webster's shopman for \$12, who stopped him with it, and he was given in charge of the police. He was found guilty by the jury, and the court sentenced him to five years banishment. G. M. Robertson, Attorney for the Crown.

J. W. E. Maikai, Attorney for the prisoner. **ANACOREA V. WAIKANE.**—This was an action brought to recover the one half of the value of a small schooner, which the plaintiff alleged he built in partnership with the defendant, with the understanding between them that she should be run from island to island in the coasting trade, and that they should share equally in the profits of the vessel; but that the defendant had appropriated the same to his sole use, claiming the whole vessel as belonging to him, and not accounting to plaintiff for his share of the profits.

These allegations were denied by the defendant, and after the examination of witnesses to a most tedious length, eliciting much conflicting testimony, the Court charged the jury that if they found that the plaintiff had paid half the expense of building the schooner, upon an agreement that he should share equally in the profits of the vessel, he was entitled to a verdict at his hands for the amount of the money paid by him, with one half of the profits of the vessel, with interest on the same, down to the present time.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of five hours, returned into court with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1600.

J. W. H. Kawahiki, Attorney for plaintiff. J. W. E. Maikai, Attorney for defendant.

KAMAHU V. KAPULE.—This was an action brought to recover the one half of the profits of a certain flock of goats, together with some horses, and other property, which the plaintiff alleged he had put into the hands of the defendant, upon an agreement that the defendant should deliver him one half of the increase of the goats, horses, &c. The defense was, that the goats &c. were given to the defendant, upon no condition whatever, but absolutely, and that he was not bound to account to the plaintiff for half of the increase. Evidence was gone into at great length on both sides, to show the nature of the gift; and the jury, after an absence of three hours, returned into court and rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$75.

J. W. H. Kawahiki, Attorney for plaintiff. J. W. E. Maikai, Attorney for the defendant.

DISCRETION.—Discretion may be defined to be the prudence or knowledge necessary to govern one's self properly.

There are many and shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion. It is, indeed, which gives a value to all the rest; which sets them at work in their proper times and places, and turns them to the advantage of the person who is possessed of them. Without discretion learning is pedantry, and wit impertinence. Virtue itself looks like weakness; and the best parts only qualify a man to be more sprightly in errors and active to his own prejudice.

Nor does discretion only make a man master of his own parts, but of other men's. The discreet man finds out the talents of those he converses with, and knows how to apply them to proper uses. Accordingly, if we look into particular communities and divisions of men, we may observe that it is the discreet man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation and prescribes measures to the society. A man with great talents but void of discretion, is like Polyphemus in the fable, strong and blind, endowed with an irresistible force, which, for want of sight, is of no use to him. Though a man have all other perfections, yet want discretion, he will be of no great consequence in the world; but if he have this single talent in perfection, and but a common share of other endowments, he may do what be pleased in his particular station of life.

It is proper, however, to distinguish between discretion and cunning; the latter being the accomplishment only of little men and ungenerous minds. Discretion points out the noblest ends to us, and pursues the most proper and laudable methods of attaining them; cunning has only private and selfish aims, and it sticks at nothing which may make them succeed. Discretion has large and extensive views, and like a well-furnished eye, commands a whole horizon; cunning is a kind of short-sightedness, which discerns the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. Discretion, the more it is discovered, gives the greater authority to the person who possesses it; cunning, when it is once detected, loses its whole force, and makes a man incapable of bringing about even those events which he might have done had he passed only for a plain man. Discretion is the perfection of reason, and a guide to us in all the duties of life; cunning is a kind of instinct, which only looks out after our immediate interest and welfare, being sure, in the end, to ruin both. Discretion is only found in men of strong sense and good understanding; cunning is often to be met with even in beasts themselves, and in persons who are but few removes from them. In short, cunning is only the mimic of discretion, and may pass upon weak minds for that which it imitates, in the same manner as vivacity is often mistaken for wit, and gravity for wisdom.

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the U. S. Ship Independence at Hilo, we have dates from the U. S. States as late as June 12, and from Washington as late as May 31.

The Bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon was under discussion in the Senate. The Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore May 22d, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. The following are the nominations made—for President, Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan; for Vice President, Gen. W. O. Butler of Kentucky.

The following are the candidates nominated by the National Whig Convention—for President, Gen. Z. Taylor; for Vice President, Millard Fillmore of New York. The election will take place in November throughout the Union. A very large and destructive fire took place at Baltimore, April 29; sixty houses were consumed.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of the late Silas Wright.

Garrett Smith in a speech at the last Anti-Slavery State Convention held at Buffalo, and that the Wilcox proviso was a measure calculated materially to increase and strengthen the power of slavery.

The Yankers are circulating among the Mexicans, copies of the New Testament in Spanish, without any interpolations of rates. The idea is to pave the way for a pure Christianity among the people.

Senator Ashby of Arkansas is dead. The correspondent of the New York Herald, Mr. Nugent, after being confined for some weeks, was released, without giving any information as to whether the treaty for the Herakli was signed.

Among the recent appointments by the President of the United States, we notice that of John Appleton of Maine, as Charge d'Affaires in the Republic of Bolivia, and Joshua L. Morgan, Secretary of the French legation, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Papal States.

On hearing of the death of John Q. Adams, Mr. Bancroft issued a circular calling upon Americans in England to join in manifestations of sorrow.

The anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday, the 13th May, was celebrated by the Jefferson Society of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, with appropriate proceedings.

The entire press, with a very few exceptions, condemn in very decided terms, the late disgraceful letter written by Cassius M. Clay.

The Daily American Star of May 23d, has the following in reference to the California claims:

"The California claims bill, which is now under discussion in the U. S. Senate, has developed some not very creditable proceedings on the part of the administration. It appears that before the war with Mexico commenced, secret instructions were conveyed to Colonel Fremont, who was then in California on a scientific expedition, to aid the California with every means in his power, to establish a revolt in that country. These instructions were carried out by Colonel Fremont, to the letter, and the revolt in California broke out almost simultaneously with the commencement of the war. In obtaining the aid so desirable to the President, Colonel Fremont incurred liabilities on the credit of the United States, to the amount of some \$700,000, and it is the object of the bill now before the Senate, to provide for the adjudication and payment of these claims. The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:

"This bill is one to which public attention should be more directly turned. It proposes the enormous sum of \$700,000, to pay for debts contracted by Colonel Fremont, in an attempt to establish a revolutionary outbreak by the President, before the war broke out, authorized with a view of forcing a war upon Mexico. The claims, it is said, are mainly in the hands of speculators, and a complete discretionary power is left with the Executive for their payment, in time and manner. Many believe this bill a mere offering to Mr. Benton on the part of the administration. The Government owes him no money, but Mr. Benton is rather too ready to purchase a place to be won at this small expense to the national treasury. There are many claims among all these, but they require no sifting and better evidence, before they are favorably passed upon by Congress. This \$700,000, however, is but a drop in the great ocean of expenditure growing out of this war."

The bill proposes directly that Col. Fremont shall be one of the Commissioners to examine and pay the claims awarded, but Mr. Mason, in moving to re-commit, very naturally doubted the constitutionality of this, as the constitution says, "that the President shall nominate and the Senate confirm."

The Santa Fe Republican of March 11th, publishes the following message from Gen. Price to a Convention of Delegates in New Mexico:

"The Territory of New Mexico, by the movement of armies and military occupation, has become permanently subject to the government of the United States. The acts of your Convention cannot, in that particular, change the destiny of New Mexico, which is a delegated territory by the people, you will be presumed to declare the popular will, whether they desire a dissolution from the Government of Mexico, and ask to be immediately constituted a Territory under the Constitution, with all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States; or whether they still cling to the idea of returning to the Republic of Mexico, thereby rendering it necessary for the government, for years, to hold over them the severity of Military rule."

Your Convention, as Delegates from the people, or for the consideration of a matter so vitally important to their happiness and prosperity, is an event of great interest in your political history. The result of your deliberations may permanently establish your happiness as a people, or the contrary."

I sincerely desire that you will carefully and calmly consider the interests of those who represent, and prove yourselves superior to the blinding influence of prejudice.

You are asked to recollect, as I suggest you suffered under the late Mexican Government, from the turmoil and anarchy of revolutions. The oppression you endured from a government ever ready to impose oppressive exactions, but ever unable to protect you in person, property and rights. You have it now in your power to establish a civil Government, under a Constitution which guarantees to you the rights of freemen, which permits no exactions but such as are imposed by the representatives of your choice.

You can now secure the protection of an enlightened government, which imposes no bonds upon the conscience, but which will protect you in the unalienable enjoyment of your personal, political and religious rights, under the regulations of equal laws. In short, you have it in your power to secure for New Mexico all the rights and privileges of citizens under the freest government in the world.

You stand in a position of the highest responsibility to those who have elected you Delegates, and I express the hope, that, in view of your serious and important duties, the deliberations of the Convention will be conducted with the strictest propriety and decorum; and though the right freely and properly to express opinions should not be restricted, yet I desire all clearly to understand, that edifying and indecorous language against the constituted military or civil authorities, calculated to inflame or excite the people against the government, my desire for the peace and welfare of the Territory will induce me to immediately to notice. The utterance of such language will be held responsible and called to a strict account."